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Debate in the Council of Five Hundred, on the message from the Executive Directory, (published in our last.)

FRANCE.

Council of Five Hundred.

23 Messidor, August 10.

After the message from the Executive Directory was read, Bailly moved that it be printed, referred to a special committee, consisting of seven members, and that it should be communicated by a message to the council of elders.

Lamarque opposed this.—"The only complaint he said, which your commission of inspectors is empowered to examine, is the fact which was denounced to you relative to the violation of the boundary of 12 leagues. You have acknowledged that this boundary had not been geometrically measured; thus the grievance which the echoes of faction have so very complaisantly repeated, is done away. This indeed, is proved by the report of your committee.—Why then has it occupied itself with the movements of the troops beyond the limits of the constitutional boundary? it was necessary to examine many questions which have not even been touched upon. The first was to know, if the 116th article of the constitution did not empower the directory to direct the movements of the army beyond the constitutional boundary? The second, whether the existing circumstances would permit us to deviate in any degree from principles, in order to take into consideration pretended alarms? I contend that all these denunciations, all these combined attacks, tend only to place the different authorities at variance, to provoke the civil war, to renew the reign of circumstances and that of government committees. Has it not been proclaimed from the tribune, that an alarming division existed between the members of the directory? as if the majority of the directory did not possess the power given to it by the constitution. Have not those journals who are in the pay of the king's friends, given to this majority the appelation of Triumvirate? And yet this unprecedented audacity remains unpunished—no notice, indeed, has ever been taken of it. Have not some orators spoken of attempts against the national representation? Has not the council permitted that article of the constitution which says, that the heads of an accusation shall be specifically stated, to be violated? Instead of pursuing the salutary forms of the constitution, we hear men speak of indulgence and generosity towards the directory, as if the directory were subordinate to the council."—[Murmurs.]

Bailly—"This is an insulting wrong to the legislative body,—President, call the speaker to order."

Lamarque—"I observe to my colleagues [a voice, I am not your colleague.] I remind those who are my colleagues [Murmur.] I move that the president call to order those who are not my colleagues—[Great noise.]

Talot—"President, tell the representatives to silence their cries.—We cannot hear."

A number of voices insist that Talot (by name) should be called to order—a violent altercation ensues between Talot and the members near him. Great agitation prevails, but tranquility is at length restored.

Lamarque—"Explain the phrase here employed—He said that the legislative body would neither be generous nor indulgent, it would neither rest the law against, nor in favor of the directory."

Lamarque continued—"In a report of the 12th Messidor, has not the reporter of your commission of auditors to the treasury accused the general of the army of Italy of ordering and regulating payments himself, and of opposing the destination of the funds regulated by the commissary of the treasury? Why should the laurels of that army which has by its conquests obtained the supplies of which it stood in need, be thus tarnished? The same reporter also accused the general of Sambre and Meuse, of having levied a contribution of three millions and a half; which sum, he said, was placed in the hands of the etat major, and in the *Caisses* of the receivers, out of which sum Gen. Hoche had paid many different accounts." Lamarque then moved the previous question, relative to the motion for referring the message to a committee."

Vaublanc—"I should not have presented myself to reply without preparation, to a written speech, were I not persuaded that I should be received with indulgence by my colleagues, and were I not addressing men convinced as I am, that the opinions to which we ought to listen with the greatest attention, are precisely those from which we dissent. I proceed to the examination of the different propositions, laid down in the speech of Lamarque. He considered as unconstitutional the attention which you had bestowed upon the events which have lately taken place, and particularly upon the march of the troops. It would be difficult more completely to confound two objects very distinct. The directory doubtless possesses the right to put the troops in motion, and to determine the mode in which they shall be employed. But does it follow that their destination must never occupy your attention, especially when it is traced to a point which the troops cannot pass without your authority? The constitution gives the legislative body the right to require information from the directory. This information is intended to enlighten your committees entrusted with the preparation of the laws. Upon what object more important could you require information, than upon the march of the troops, and upon the extraordinary events which have for some time taken place? Nay more, the directory had shared your solicitude, and had solemnly promised to examine into the author of the order, the name of whom you had demanded. So far then there is a perfect agreement between the two powers. Both united to investigate the cause of the extraordinary movement which occasioned general anxiety. How then does it happen that to day a representative of the people ventures to assert, that you have violated the constitution? Doubtless you had violated the constitution, if you had not viewed with the most serious attention the movements organized around you. No—by this conduct you did not trench upon the power of the directory; and this opinion, in which you all agreed, naturally leads me to point out the system which has been assiduously pursued to counteract the legislave power, by extending uniformly, and under every pretext, the limits of the executive authority. You are now accused of encroaching upon its privileges. In the same manner were you told, that you had not the right to shut up the popular societies, to publish a proclamation in order to demonstrate to the French people the purity of your intentions; to seek information now becomes necessary; to hear reports; to require that positive answers should be substituted to communications completely evasive. To trust the partisans of such a system, the legislative body would soon be reduced to the impotence of only enacting laws. (*Some members laughed; several voices, "It should be so."*) Allow me to finish. Two essential attributes characterize your power; you enact laws, but you retain the right of superintending their execution. In order to exercise this superintendance, you must investigate; you must hear reports, upon the result of which you form your opinions and prepare the laws, which it is your business to introduce. Neither was I less astonished to hear it said that this tribune had resounded with accusations against some of our generals. I call upon the whole council to bear witness to the truth of what I am about to assert. Never has any speaker omitted an opportunity of bestowing within these walls, a just tribute of praise upon our generous defenders, and upon their glorious chiefs. Recollect that memorable day, when the preliminaries of peace were announced. With what sensibility did he who presided on that occasion, declare that the French armies, crowned with victory and with peace, had deserved well of humanity. Tears streamed from your eyes. The delicate touches of the orator went to your hearts; it is true, my colleagues—(a general cry, "Yes, yes.")—Who has not pronounced with sentiments of affection the illustrious name of the pacificator of La Vendee? Has that of the hero of Italy ever been mentioned without exciting enthusiasm? Never within these walls did we omit to pay homage to his great qualities; his humanity, even his moderation obtained just apologists. Was it not here that the first tribute of thanks for his generous conduct towards the ministers of religion exiled from France, was voted? I know that abuses which had crept into the account of certain funds, which appear to have been diverted, were mentioned. But can it be imagined that it ever entered into our minds to accuse our generals of these dilapidations, to require from the man who levelled the Austrian power, and disconcerted their military plans, a mechanical attention to the dryness of financial calculations? No. We never conceived such an idea. But what could be thought of us if the dilapidations of secondary agents, a thousand times denounced by the generals themselves, did not engage our attention? Because dilapidations are committed in the armies, must we shut our eyes? must we overthrow the constitutional system of accounts, and substitute an arbitrary distribution in the room of the regular administration of the treasury? We have heard here of some strange power or other given to your committee of inspectors. Believe me, representatives, in this respect you have done no more than your duty. If no conspiracies exist, so much the better, my most ardent wishes are accomplished. If they do, you have my sincere thanks; you have checked their progress, you have disconcerted their effects by your wisdom and by your firm moderation. Is it really necessary then seriously to refute those who have no other mode of blaming your conduct than by telling you, "Impeach the Directory?" Are those who employ this language ignorant that such a system which they pretend is constitutional, would be subversive of the principles of our representative government. Opposition in our eyes, then must be unconstitutional. Look at our neighbours the English, look at the Americans: are you ignorant that in their parliament and in their senate, the ministerial power, and the royal authority are attacked, are censured, and that the censures of these authorities would be their most firm supports, if instead of censure it was meant to overthrow? It may be necessary to censure what it would be criminal to subvert. We have heard a great deal also of the industry which calumny exerts to villify the republican institutions and authorities. No authority, I am persuaded, is more the object of calumny at this moment than our own. But let a few wild demagogues, let a few stupid anarchists misrepresent these opinions and accuse our intentions—Of what importance is it? Truth is immoveable: It too is a power. By the light of its torch will the people of France analyze your proceedings, and judge of your conduct. It is said that the priests return. But the just and salutary law by which they are recalled, was passed unanimously by the two councils. Can you then accuse yourselves? The emigrants returned I hear. I confess I can hardly restrain indignation, I cannot conceive how the Directory speaks of those returned, their language, their audacity. Do not the laws exist? Is it possible to imagine a power more extensive, more absolute, more monstrous than that of the Directory with regard to emigrants? What! We have betrayed our duty. We have violated the constitution, giving the Directory the right of life and death over a Frenchman alledged to be an emigrant—In a word, it may consign him to the scaffold... You shudder with horror, citizens, when I remind you of a legislation the barbarous. Gracious providence! Is it not sufficient for the directory to be invested with an authority so monstrous, an authority which ought to rouze the indignations of every soul of freedom? And does the council impede the execution of the law? Does this council arrest the powers of the Directory? Has the council suspended this atrocious license? no; it has not, but it may withdraw an authority which no government should possess; it may annihilate a legislation which no free government can sanction, which no humanity can endure... (a number of voices, yes, yes, to the vote... The most lively agitation prevails in the council.) The purchasers of national property, it is said, are insulted, menaced, assassinated. The last speaker and the message seem here to combine to accuse you of not giving to these purchasers sufficient guaranty and protection. I will not remind you, that the guaranty is constitutional, that they are entitled to protection from the government, but I will tell you what you do hear every day. Do not you sell the national domains? Do you not supply the treasury with their produce? Would you sell what remains, if you intend to despoil the original purchasers? Such imputations do not require to be confuted. You may let demagogues in their frenzy pollute with these foul accusations their empoisoned productions; your conduct is sufficient answer to them all..... I am far from reproaching the last speaker with the insinuations contained in his speech which are nothing less than an impeachment of your conduct."

Lamarque—"I disavow them, they are foreign to my heart."

Vaublanc—"I know it, Citizen—I am most perfectly convinced of it. I firmly believe too, that you will be the first to oppose the printing of a speech, which contains an indirect impeachment of the conduct of the two councils. I oppose the printing therefore. Our colleague Bailly, has moved, That the message be referred to a committee—I support the proposition. We ought to have a report upon the Legislative views suggested in the message of the Directory. For example, with regard to purchasers of national property, priests or emigrants, we must know when, where and how a purchaser has been assassinated, a priest has displayed sedition and rebellion, or an emigrant has passed with impunity? I cannot conclude, Representatives, without reminding you of what the Directory stated respecting the addresses from one of the armies of the Republic. The greatest part of these breathe the purest patriotism, and sentiments worthy of the intrepid defenders of Liberty and the Constitution. Those I allude to are addressed to the Directory, and their contents, laying aside, perhaps, the irregularity of the deliberation of which they are the result, are such as I have described. They are too, however, which I must confess, have provoked my indignation; they are sent from one army to another, they are direct manifestoes against the Legislative Body, and particularly against the Council of Five Hundred.—But here I stop——In this address I discover neither the fault of the soldiers nor that of the officers, but the fault of some persons by whom they have been misguided; and it is not in

the French Senate that a ſingle fault ſhould be put in the balance with the heroic labors, the innumerable ſervices from whoſe unſuſpicious generoſity it has been extracted. I ſupport the propoſition of my colleague Bailly.".

The Council paſſed to the order of the day, on the motion for printing La Marque's ſpeech, and adopted the propoſition of Bailly.

The meſſage of the Directory was referred to a committee conſiſting of ſeven members, and communicated to the Council of Elders.

BOSTON, October 7.

Mr. Pinckney, at our laſt dates, continued in Holland. He had received intelligence of his re-appointment; and the names of his fellow commiſſioners.

SALEM, October 3.

Extract of a letter from London, to a commercial houſe in Salem, dated Aug. 11.

"The queſtion of recovering, againſt the underwriters of policies, where the ſhip has been warranted American, and has been condemned in France, together with the cargo, for not being documented, agreeably to the treaty between the two countries, has been tried in the Court of King's Bench, in the caſe of the Commerce, warranted American ſhip, bound from Liſbon to London, and carried into Nantz, and there condemned on that ground. Lord Kenpon held, that every man was bound to conform to the laws and treaties of his own country, that in warranting the ſhip neutral, or American, he obliged himſelf to prove her qualified with every document neceſſary, by their laws and treaties to ſupport her neutrality; and that if ſhe was condemned, for any default in them, the warranty was not made out, and conſequently, the underwriter was exonerated: This deciſion is conformable to ſome precedents eſtabliſhed laſt war by Lord Mansfield, in caſes of the other neutral veſſels, under ſimilar circumſtances, and was generally expected. But it will involve much American property, inſured here, and leave the owners no chance of redreſs but from the French government. It is a matter of great ſurpriſe here, that your citizens have expoſed ſo many of their veſſels to confiſcation, by neglecting to provide them with the papers which the treaty of 1778 acknowledges to be neceſſary, in caſe of France being at war with any other power, and the very form of which that treaty preſcribes.

"At the requeſt of Mr. King the American ambaſſador, ſignified to the committee of American Merchants, they have applied to the Admiralty for convoy for the fall ſhips, clear of all danger from cruiſers on this coaſt, which is complied with, and we preſume many will avail themſelves of it: They are done at ten guineas, to return two pound per cent. for partial convoy, or 8 guineas without returns.

"Tobacco appears now to have ſeen its higheſt, the price is rather giving way. Coffee and cotton are both briſk, and ſugar has not experienced any depreciation ſince the arrival of the Leeward Iſland fleet. This year's import of all theſe articles from the Weſt-Indies promiſes to be but ſmall. New-England Rum ſold at 3/3 to 3/6; Jamaica rum from America 4/ to 5/ according to the ſtrength, and in caſe of peace will be much lower. Moſt articles are heavy, as the buyers only purchaſe from hand to mouth while the iſſue of the negociation is in ſuſpenſe; and the ſecrecy with which that is conducted, ſurpaſſes all precedent, and baffles all conjecture."

NEW-YORK, Oct. 6.

BRITISH RECRUITS.

We hold the documents, which warrant the aſſertion, that there are ſeveral public Britiſh rendezvous in this city, for recruiting of men to put on board the Thetis and Prevoyante, now off Governor's Iſland, that ſeveral officers with tempting guineas generally attend, and that upwards of fifty have been already put on board!

Theſe circumſtances are noted, that government may not remain ignorant of the facts, without intruding a remark at preſent upon the lawfulneſs of ſuch proceedings on neutral ground. [ARGUS.]

October 10.

Copy of the 25th article of the treaty of amity and commerce between France and America, reſpecting the role d'equipage, publiſhed by order of Congreſs.

Art. 25. To the end that all manner of diſſentions and quarrels may be avoided and prevented, on one ſide and the other, it is agreed, that in caſe either of the parties hereto ſhould be engaged in war, the ſhips and veſſels belonging to the ſubjects or people of the other ally, muſt be furniſhed with ſea-letters or paſſports, expreſſing the name, property and bulk of the ſhip, as alſo the name and place of habitation, of the maſter or commander of the ſaid ſhip, that it may appear thereby that the ſhip really and truly belongs to the ſubjects of one of the parties, which paſſport ſhall be made out and granted according to the form annexed to this treaty; they ſhall likewiſe be recalled every year, that is, if the ſhip happens to return home in the ſpace of a year; it is likewiſe agreed, that ſuch ſhips being laden are to be provided not only with paſſports as above mentioned, but alſo with certificates, containing the ſeveral particulars of the cargo, the place whence the ſhip ſailed, and whither ſhe is bound, that it ſo may be known whether any forbidden or contraband goods be on board of the ſame, which certificates ſhall be made out by the officers of the place whence the ſhip ſet ſail, in the accuſtomed form; and if any one ſhall think it fit or adviſeable, to expreſs in the ſaid certificates, the perſon to whom the goods on board belong, he may freely do ſo.

Form of the paſſports and letters which are to be given to the ſhips and barques, according to the 25th article of the treaty of amity and commerce.

To all who ſhall ſee theſe preſents, Greeting:

It is hereby made known, that leave and permiſſion has been given to

maſter and commander of the ſhip called

of the town of burthen

tons or thereabouts, lying at preſent in the port and haven of

and bound for

and laden with

After this ſhip has been viſited, and before ſailing, he ſhall make an oath, before the officers who have the juriſdiction of maritime affairs, that the ſaid ſhip belongs to one or more of the ſubjects of the act whereof ſhall be put at the end of theſe preſents; as likewiſe that he will keep and cauſe to be kept by his crew on board, the marine ordinances and regulations, and enter in the proper office a liſt, ſigned and witneſſed, containing the names and ſir names, the places of birth and abode of the crew of his ſhip, and of all who ſhall embark on board her whom he ſhall not take on board without the knowledge and permiſſion of the officers of the marine, and in every port or haven where he ſhall enter with his ſhip, he ſhall ſhew his preſent leave to the officers and judges of the marine, and ſhall give a faithful account to them of what paſſed and was done during his voyage, and he ſhall carry the colors, arms and enſign of the King or United States, during his voyage. In witneſs whereof, we have ſigned theſe preſents and put the ſeals of our arms thereunto, and cauſed the ſame to be counterſigned by

at day of

Anno Domini,

October 11.

Laſt Saturday the Preſident of the United States arrived at Hartford city, on his way to the ſeat of government.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.

A letter from a reſpectable American, at Bourdeaux, dated Auguſt 8, ſtates the following information.

"That the miniſter of the Interior had ſent to the Municipality of Bourdeaux, intelligence of the expected arrival of two new Envoys from America. That, in the event of their arriving at that port, every poſſible honor was to be ſhewn them, and their journey to Paris, rendered every way convenient and agreeable."

BALTIMORE, Oct. 12.

The ſchooner Tacy, Capt. Wm. Allen, belonging to Mr. John Stump, loaded with flour, on her way from Buſh river to this city, was upſet on Tueſday laſt, between 12 and 1 o'clock, in the middle of the bay, oppoſite Worton point. There were ten paſſengers on board, beſides the crew, all of whom, we are happy to ſay, were taken up ſafe. We cannot help remarking the miraculous and providential eſcape of a lady, her child and a negro girl, who from the ſudden upſetting of the veſſel, could not be got out of the cabin before the veſſel had nearly filled with water—the axe had fortunately lodged on one of the ſails as the ſchooner fell over, and was immediately picked up, and an opening made with it in the quarter light large enough to let them out at.

The whole of them remained on the veſſel's ſide three hours, when they were fortunately relieved by Capt. Legen's, of the French-town packet, who treated them with great kindneſs and attention. It blew ſo freſh when the packet ſent her boat to take off the paſſengers, that ſhe could not lie near enough to give any aſſiſtance in raiſing the Tacy; but it is probable ſhe was ſhortly after raiſed, as the wind abated, and Capt. Fleetwood was met on his way to render the captain and crew any aſſiſtance they might ſtand in need of in raiſing her and ſaving her cargo. Capt. Allen's boat was left alongſide, and ſufficient to take the crew aſhore if it ſhould become neceſſary.

NASSAU, September 1.

The General Nichols from Grenada, with a number of negroes from that iſland, arrived here on Monday, and has been ordered to depart as early as ſhe can be ſupplied with water.

We learn by this veſſel that a body of Britiſh troops has been landed on the Spaniſh main oppoſite to Trinidad; and that the inhabitants of the coaſt from the weſtern entrance of the Gulph of Paria, to the river Oronoko, had ſubmitted to the Britiſh government under the ſame terms as were granted to the inhabitants of Trinidad.

Sept. 8.

The ſchooner Flying Fiſh, Tall, of this port, was taken about three weeks ſince on the coaſt of Cuba, by a Spaniſh galley, after a ſevere action, in which capt. Tall was killed. The captain of the galley and ſix of his men, are alſo ſaid to have been killed and ſeveral wounded.

The privateer ſhip of war Hindoſtan, capt Clunes, was loſt in the evening of the 21ſt inſt. on the Mucarras rocks, about 5 leagues eaſt of Key Lobus. Seventeen of her people came up in a boat on Wedneſday—ſome more got aſhore on Adros iſland. Two veſſels were diſpatched from hence yeſterday to the wreck.

Yeſterday a cartel ſchooner returned from Havannah with two Britiſh ſeamen. We are told that all the ſhips and frigates on the Cuba ſtation, are now laid up at Havannah for the hurricane months.

DIED, a few days ſince, a free black woman, named VENUS WATKINS; ſhe came to this iſland from Jamaica in the beginning of the preſent century, and had a perfect recollection of the arrival of governor Woods Rogers, and the expulſion of the pirates. From a variety of circumſtances, it appears that ſhe muſt have reached to the great age of 120 years.

Sept. 26.

On Saturday evening, the appearance of the ſky indicated the approach of a heavy gale. At 11 o'clock, P. M. there ſuddenly came on a ſevere ſquall from the ſouthward, and for half an hour the wind blew with very great violence. The weather has ſince been moderate.

The trial of the American Eaſt-Indiaman Aſia, re-captured by the Ranger privateer, came on this day in the court of Vice Admiralty. The counſel for the re-captors contended for the whole, both veſſel and cargo, being condemned, as lawful prize; and in ſupport of this, urged the uniform practice that has hitherto obtained, where no ſtipulations were made by particular conventions or treaties, for a ſpecific ſalvage in caſes of re-capture. The ſentence of the court, it is ſuppoſed, will be given in the courſe of next week.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 6.

Yeſterday arrived ſhip Diana, Capt. Bolton, from Liverpool, from whence he ſailed the 14th of June, and on the 21ſt of Auguſt, lat. 35, 30, long. 72, 30, was taken by the La Eagle, a French privateer, Capt. Marin, mounting 16 guns, with 80 men, who took out the mate and 8 ſeamen, leaving the captain, Mr. Johnſton a paſſenger, and two ſeamen in the ſhip, put a prize maſter and 10 men on board, and ordered her for Porto Rico. On the 8th September, lat. 27, long. 59, ſaw a ſhip to leeward, which came up, and proved to be the Portſmouth, of Philadelphia, Capt. Monk, having the mate and five ſeamen of the Diana, who were put on board by the privateer, when on knowing the Diana, requeſted Capt. Monk to put them on board, but coming along ſide, the prize maſter, and French ſeamen on board the Diana, being much alarmed, Capt. Bolton took the advantage of their confuſion, and retook command of his ſhip, put four of the pirates on board the Portſmouth, and ſecured the others. On the 19th of September, ſpoke the ſhip Molly, Capt. Toby, a Letter of Marque of 20 guns and 50 men, from Kingſton, bound and belonging to Liverpool, and put 4 of the remaining pirates on board. On the 28th September, lat. 31, 16, long. 80, 30, weſt, in a heavy gale of wind ſaw the ſhip Liefdy, from Hamburg, bound to Charleſton, on her beam ends, who threw out a ſignal of diſtreſs. Capt. Bolton bore down and came along ſide, found the captain and crew on the wreck, ſent his boat and took them all on board, at the riſk of the lives of thoſe who went to their aſſiſtance. He ſtayed by the wreck ſome time, and finding nothing could be ſaved, left her. Capt. Bolton brought with him 3 of the pirates, whom he made aſſiſt in working his ſhip.

Capt. Bolton feels himſelf much indebted to Capt. Monk, of the Portſmouth, and Capt. Toby of the Molly, who generouſly ſupplied him with every neceſſary he ſtood in need of.

CHARLESTON, October 7.

An extract of a letter, from a citizen of this ſtate, now in Holland, to a character of the firſt reſpectability in this city, on the ſubject of Politics, ſays,

"That the negociations now pending between Britain and France, may poſſibly terminate in Peace; that of the Directory of France, but one member (*Barthelmi*) is friendly to the United States; of the Council of Five Hundred a majority may be reckoned, well diſpoſed to us rather than otherwiſe; that ſhould a peace take place between Britain and France, it is impoſſible to form a judgment, of what meaſure or conduct the Directory will adopt with reſpect to the United States, and it is therefore of the utmoſt importance, that we ſhould be fully prepared for the worſt, and that our ſea ports and harbours particularly, ought to be immediately well fortified.—In ſpeaking of the differences between the French Directors and the Council of Five Hundred, the writer ſays, "that it is uncertain whether the armies will ſide with either of the parties, or that BUONAPARTE will not ſet up for himſelf, with the title of KING OF THE ROMANS."

The brig Jeruſha, from Briſtol, with dry goods, for this port, was captured by commodore Barney, and ordered for the Cape; two days after ſhe was recaptured by a Britiſh privateer, and carried into Cape Nichola-Mole; letters were yeſterday received from the captain.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Edward Johnſon, of the ſloop James, belonging to Meſſrs. Blake and Magwood, of this city, dated Naſſau, Sept. 20.

"I am ſorry to inform you of my long paſſage from Charleſton, and alſo of my misfortunes. On the 22d of Auguſt—I was in lat. 26. long. 77. which was within 6 hours ſail of this place, when I was boarded by the Grouper, which is a Spaniſh privateer, by which I was very hardly treated, and my veſſel ſuſtained very great damage; they kept me on board the privateer 48 hours, during which time they robbed my veſſel of every thing worth taking. I received a ſtab under my right breaſt, but thank God, it is not dangerous. They carried my veſſel back as far as lat. 29 long. 79. and then put ſeven Spaniards on board of her, to carry her to St. Jago in Cuba. Being unwell, they put me on board of my own veſſel, where I found means to get poſſeſſion of her and have brought her in here. I am ſorry for your loſs, but it could not be helped, as the privateer Grouper is the occaſion of all the damage the cargo has received. A great many American veſſels are brought in here; they take out whatever is contraband, or contrary to treaty, and let the veſſels go."

October 9.

The ſhips Ocean, Capt. Williamſon, and Suſannah, Capt. Stevenſon, are Engliſh ſhips, bound from Jamaica to London, and have put in here in a moſt diſtreſſed ſituation, having encountered in lat. 29, 47, off the Bahama Bank, the heavy gale of the 26th of September.

The Ocean left Lucie, on the north ſide of Jamaica, on the 6th ult. in company with the ſhips Ocarabeſſa, Storey, and New Lioneſs, Richey, from London, ſhip Elizabeth, Reſide, of and for Greenock; and brig Mary, Mickford, of and for Lancaſter; falling to leeward, they fell in with the Suſannah in the Gulph, and were all in company during the gale.

The Ocean loſt all her maſts, except her mizen and main lower maſts, and had 5½ feet water in her hold, when the gale abated; her cargo conſiſted of 450 hhds. of ſugar, rum, coffee, pimento, mahogany and logwood, and had pumped out about 100 hhds. of ſugar, and threw overboard 7 out of 16 of her guns. The day after the gale, ſhe paſſed a * large ſhip, without a maſt ſtanding, and apparently without a living perſon on board, as no ſignal was ſhewn.

On Friday evening, the 6th inſt. Capt. W. paſſed the Ocarabeſſa, Capt. Storey, at anchor off Cape Roman, with only her foremaſt ſtanding; Capt. S. informed Capt. W. that his chief mate and one man had been waſhed overboard, and that he had then 7 feet water in his hold; he had ſent his boat on ſhore for a pilot, and was waiting for its return.

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* *She is ſuppoſed to be a Daniſh ſhip from Hamburgh for this port.*

WILMINGTON, (*NC*) October 12.

A gentleman who arrived in town on Sunday laſt from New-Providence via the Havannah, has favored the Printer with the following information; on the authenticity of which he places the greateſt confidence.

That on the 20th of Auguſt, the day he left Panſacola, he ſaw an official letter from Baron de Corondelet to a gentleman in office there, acquainting him of his having received by the laſt courier from the Havannah, orders from his Court, to put into full execution, the treaty between Spain and the United States of America; for which purpoſe he had forwarded diſpatches to the commandants of the Forts on the Miſſiſippi, to deliver up the poſts and evacuate the fortifications with all convenient diſpatch:—That by the ſame courier governor Gayoſo's appointment to the governor-generalſhip in the Floridas and Louſiana, had arrived; and that previous to his cloſing that letter, governor Gayoſo had reached the capital and was about to enter on the duties of his office. Baron de Corondelet was to leave New Orleans on the 16th of September, for Quito on the Spaniſh main, on board of a frigate which was then fitting for his reception.

On Sunday laſt arrived here Mr. William Swanſon, one of the crew of the brig Hull Packet, belonging to this port, which foundered at ſea on the 8th ult. between Cape Fear and Charleſton. She was from Falmouth in England bound home; on the 7th about two degrees from the land ſprung a leak in a gale of wind from N. E and the next day went to pieces: two of the crew periſhed immediately; the remainder conſiſting of the captain, firſt mate, a ſailor and a Portugueſe lad, got on a raft,

en which the captain lived but three days, the boy had his leg cut off by a shark and expired soon after. The two surviving men, the first mate and Mr. Swanson, remained in this dreadful situation five days, without any thing to eat or drink, when they were picked up by a vessel from Jamaica bound to London, which a few days after met with a ship from London bound to Charleston, and in her they procured a passage.

PETERSBURG, *October* 20.

The fatal disease which has for some time prevailed at Norfolk, it appears, from a publication of the Magistrates, has so far abated as to render an intercourse with that borough perfectly safe.

The brig Eliza, McConnel, from Liverpool; and the ship Martin, Parcells, from London—are arrived at Norfolk.

The British frigates Thetis and Prevoyante, sailed from New-York the 7th inst.

WANTED—one or two APPRENTICES to the PRINTING BUSINESS. —Enquire of the PRINTER hereof.

The Petersburg Theatre

WILL open on Wednesday the 25th instant—there will be a PLAY and FARCE every Evening during the RACES.

October 19, 1797.

TO BE RENTED,

THE two large Lumber Houses, on Third street, near the Vendue Office. Possession may be had in a few days. Enquire of the Printer.

October 19, 1797.

Plantation to be Rented.

On Monday the 23d of October, 1797, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, will be Rented on the premises, to the highest bidder,

THE Plantation whereon the late Duncan Rose, dec. resided, about five miles from the town of Petersburg, containing 400 acres. Bond and security will be required, and the conditions made known on the day.

DUNCAN ROSE.

October 19, 1797. 1

Union Reconciliation.

ON Sabbath, the 5th day of November, 1797, there will be a Union Convocation held in Petersburg.—There is to be a manuscript read concerning the Millennium Union, and a sermon preached the same day, divine service is to begin at 10 o'clock precisely.

☞ The Union Minister believes that if all human inventions were laid aside, that it would be impossible that any more than one party could exist in the Christian church. He lovingly and kindly invites all the Lord's Members to come and hear him.

M. JENKINS.

October 19, 1797. (3)

Swift-creek Mills.

THE subscriber will contract with any persons disposed to have their Wheat manufactured—and will grind at so much per bushel—or will return a fixed quantity of Flour for a proportion of Wheat. The Wheat will be received, and the Flour delivered, either at Petersburg or at the Mill, as may be agreed on. Any contract for grinding, made with Mr. John Rowlett, at the Mill, will be equally attended to as with

JOHN LE MESSURIER.

Petersburg, October 17, 1797. tf

Petersburg, October 18, 1797.

THE subscriber has for sale, about 30 fine STOCK SHEEP, mostly Ewes. They are young, in good order, and would suit a plantation. They may be seen at my house in Old street, a few doors above Durell's Tavern.

tf REDMOND CODY.

Halifax county (Virginia) Oct. 18, 1797.

NOTICE—all persons are forwarned from taking an assigment of a Bond, executed by Abner Roddin and Frederick Miller, of Halifax county, to Presly Carter, of Pittsylvania, for the quantity of 2000 weight of Tobacco, to be inspected at Manchester on James river, which said Tobacco was to be prized in two casks of 1000 each, and payable the 25th day of December, 1797;—which said Bond was given in part payment for a Tract of Land in the said county of Halifax, sold by the said Carter to the said Roddin, and the said Carter has failed to make me a title agreeable to contract. The above Bond was given the 23d of July, 1795. 1* ABNER RODDIN.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the next General Assembly for a division of the county of Mecklenburg, by a line to be run from Berry's Ford on Meherrin river to Taylor's Ferry on Roanoke, and thence due South to the line between Virginia and North Carolina.

October 1, 1797.

Mecklenburg county, Aug. Quarterly court, 1797.

John Stephens, John Carter. and Polly his wife, Plaintiffs.
Against
Joshua Stephens, Debby Stephens, Joseph Stephens, and Hailey Stephens, infants, under the age of twenty-one years, by Debby Stephens their guardian, and the said Debby Stephens, widow of Thomas Stephens, dec. Dfts. } In Chan'ry.

BY consent of the parties by their counsel and guardian respectively, this cause came on to be heard on the bill and answer. On consideration whereof, It is decreed and ordered, that William Davis, John Davis, jun. William Hendrick, and Christopher Haskins, or any three of them do, after advertising the same three weeks in the Petersburg newspaper, sell the two hundred acres of land in the bill mentioned, at twelve months credit, taking bond or bonds with good security, payable to themselves, and that they do divide the same by assignment, among the parties, viz. to the plaintiffs John Stephens and Polly Carter; the defendants Joshua, Debby, Joseph and Hailey, (infants) and the defendant Debby, widow of the said decedent, each one seventh part thereof; and make report to the Court in order to a final decree.

Copy, W. BASKERVILLE, c. c.

(6:.)

Jacob Harrison,

Respectfully informs the public, that he has just received, and now opening, at his WHOLESALE STORE, lower end of BOLLINGBROOK STREET, and opposite to Captain Parker's,

An extensive assortment of
FALL GOODS,

Consisting of Superfine, Fine. Midfine and Coarse BROAD CLOTHS; FOREST CLOTHS; HALF THICKS; Dutch and Rose BLANKETS, Kendal COTTONS, THICKSETS, VELVETS, VELVERETS, Romsey SHALLOONS, Patent Silk and Cotton HOSE, Fancy Cotton ditto, Gilt, Plated and Metal BUTTONS, China and Satin RIBBONS, Worsted Breeches Pieces, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A large assortment of WEBBING.

Which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices, for Cash or Produce.

Petersburg, October 11, 1797.

An assortment of
G O O D S,

On board the DANISH SHIP CHRISTIANS-HAVEN, P. CORRAN, Master, from HAMBURGH,

And daily expected up the river—will be sold on moderate terms as soon as they arrive.

Among which are,

Cogniac BRANDY, } London Proof.
Holland's GIN, }
70 Tons Swedish BAR IRON.
German STEEL.
Brown ROLLS.
Dutch BLANKETS.
Woolen STOCKINGS.
NAILS.
Frying PANS.
SCYTHES—and sundry other articles.

Petersburg, October 11, 1797.

FOR SALE,

THE Lot and Tenements in the occupation of Mr. Joseph Rippiton, opposite to Mr. Gary's Tavern, in Blandford.—The possession can be delivered on the 15th November next. Any person disposed to purchase, will view the premises for satisfactory information. For terms, apply to the subscriber.

JOHN JAMES THWEATT.

Petersburg, Sept. 6, 1797. (tf.)

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber is desirous to sell Fourteen Hundred acres of LAND, lying in the county of Granville, and state of North Carolina, on the head of Grassy creek. On this tract there is a considerable quantity of good Tobacco Land still in woods, and the cleared part is valuable for Corn and Wheat. There is a very good Orchard on the premises. A farther description is unnecessary, as a purchaser would naturally chuse to view the Land himself.

WILLIAM MUNFORD.

Mecklenburg, October 5, 1797. tf

PETERSBURG, October 16, 1797.

RUN away from the subscriber a likely Mulatto Man named

Harry (*alias* Harry Bowdoin)

about five feet nine inches high, twenty three years of age, has pretty long hair, which he usually took some pains in keeping combed; he went off in a hurry without hat or coat, but I expect he will contrive to procure clothes; he is well known in many parts of the county, having travelled with me for some years past. I will give a reward of TEN DOLLARS (besides what the law allows) for apprehending and securing him in any public jail so that I get him again. All persons are forewarned employing or carrying him out of the state.

8 CHRISTOPHER M'CONNICO.

BLANK DEEDS,
For Sale at this Office.

I. HALL, & Co.

Have just received their FALL SUPPLY *of*
MEDICINE,
With an extensive assortment of PAINTS, and other articles—viz.

PAINTS.

WHITE Lead (dry and in oil)
Yellow Ochre, ditto
Spanish Brown, ditto
Red and Black Lead
Verdigrise (dry and in oil)
Prussian Blue
Vermillion
Drop Lake
Carmine
Patent Yellow
Umber
Spirits Turpentine
Linseed Oil.

LOGWOOD
Double Aqua Fortis
Crude Tartar
Quick Silver
Oil of Vitriol
Alum
Magnesia
Crucibles (large and small)
Castile Soap
Castor Oil, per the doz.
Balls for cleaning leather breeches
Patent shaving Soap
Tooth Brushes
Flesh, ditto
Key Instruments for extracting Teeth
Best Crowns Lancets
Common, ditto
Gold and Silver Leaf
Pomatum in rolls
Ditto in pots
Hair Powder (plain and perfumed)
Powder Bags and Puffs
Elastic Bottles
Sago
Tapioca
Honey in demijohns of 5 gallons each
Ditto in quart bottles
Tamarinds
Essence of Burgamot
——— Lemon
——— Lavender
——— Musk
White and Brown Sugar Candy
Carui Comfits
Barley Sugar
Liquorice
Pectoral Lozenges for Colds
Green Citron
Candid Orange Peel
Almonds
Olives
Raisons
Nutmegs
Mace
Cinnamon
Cloves
Smelling-Bottles, cut and plain
Breast Pipes
Nipple Glasses
Glass Mortars and Pestles
—— graduated measures
—— Funnels
Vials assorted (green and white)
Marble Mortars and pestles

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hamet's Dentrifice
Ward's Essence, for the head ach
Greenough's Tincture, for the Teeth and gums
British Oil
Turlington's Balsam
Bateman's Drops
Godfrey's Cordial
Freeman's ditto
Freeman's Restorative Drops
Norris's ditto
Jesuit's ditto
Essence of Peppermint
Anderson's Pills
Hooper's Female, ditto
Keyser's Pills,
James's Fever Powders
Steers's Opodeldoc,
&c. &c. &c.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 14, 1797. tf

Petersburg, September 11, 1797.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have REMOVED their SHOP to the upper end of OLD STREET, to the Shop lately occupied by Devereux J. Manley, deceased, where they intend carrying on the

Coach-making Business

as usual, in all its various branches. They flatter themselves their past conduct has given satisfaction to their customers, who may depend on their using their best endeavors to merit a continuance of their favors.

All persons having any demands against the Firm will please make them known immediately.

tf BADGER & ATKINS.

The Co-partnership of
Sargeant & Richardson,

HAVING dissolved by the death of NATHAN RICHARDSON, renders an immediate settlement of their affairs absolutely necessary; those who are indebted to them, will see the necessity of making speedy payments: and such as have any demands against them, will have them settled on application.

The remaining stock of
G O O D S
On hand, consisting of 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens, in suitable packages well assorted and well laid in. 8-9 Sheeting, British Ozenburgs, and Sail Cloth, will continue to be disposed off at the store occupied by the concern.

W. H. SARGEANT, Surviving Partner, or in his absence to
Mr. DUNCAN ROSE.

Petersburg, October 2, 1797. (tf.)

SWANN & ELLIS,
Cabinet-makers,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have in their employ a professed UPHOLSTERER—which will enable them in future to execute all orders in that line with neatness and dispatch.

October 12, 1797.

Petersburg, Sept. 18, 1797.

ALL persons who have demands against the estate of David Rinney, dec. are desired to render them to the subscriber, properly authenticated—and those who are indebted to the estate will please make immediate payment—as the subscriber wishes to close his administration of the estate as soon as possible.

tf DAVID M'RONALD, Adm'r.

Blank Writs,
For Sale here,

Newmarket Fall RACES,

COMMENCE the last Tuesday in October next, being the 31st, and continue three days, free for any HORSE, MARE, or GELDING, the 1st and 2d day, and 3d day a Sweepstake of 100 Guineas, or more.

1st day, 4 mile heats, weight for age, purse 100l.

2d day, 2 mile heats, weight for size, purse 100 dollars.

3d day, Sweepstake for three year old Colts, carrying 86lbs. on each, 2 mile heats, subscription 25 Guineas each, to be paid into the hands of the subscriber at Newmarket, on or before the Monday preceeding the races. The above subscription will be kept open till the 20th of September, after that date no horse will be entered—the Riders to be dressed as usual—100 Guineas are already subscribed to the Sweepstake—proper certificates for the age of Nags will be required for the 1st and 2d days.

JAMES BROMLEY, Treasurer.

August 4, 1797.

☞ The SADDLE RACES continue to be Run the last Saturday in every Month till the Fall Races are over. J. B.

For the 3 year old Sweepstake, the following are named—

Mr. Ruffin's Quickstep
Mr. Bromley's Pizarro } By SHARK.
Mr. Goode's Equality
Mr. Love's Vice President By PRESIDENT.

Another Sweepstake is proposed, of 25 guineas each, weight for age, 3 mile heats. The Horses to be named on the first day of the Races, and to run on the 3d or 4th day, as the subscribers may agree.

JAMES BROMLEY.

New-Market, October 11, 1797.

☞ A MEETING of the Members of the LIBRARY SOCIETY is requested at Brewer's Tavern, on Saturday next at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing a Librarian, in the room of William Whitlocke, dec.

JAMES CAMPBELL, President.

Petersburg, October 16, 1797.

An House to be Rented,

WHERE Daniel Call, Esq; resided the last eight years—it stands in an open, airy and pleasant situation—The Lot is well enclosed, has a good Garden, Kitchen, Laundry, Smoak-house, and Stable; also an Office with a good fire-place to write in—*the Rent very reasonable* and possession may be had immediately.

Also an House in that part of Petersburg called Ravenscroft—convenient for a small family, with half an acre of land well enclosed belonging to it, a Stable, &c. The terms may be known on application to W. HARRISON.

Petersburg, October 12, 1797. 3

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from me in January last, a NEGRO MAN named

J O E,

formerly the property of Carter Nicholas, of whom I purchased him. He is well known about Petersburg, having lived there for several years, particularly in the families of Mr. Robert Stewart and Mr. Daniel Call—his wife at this time belonging to the latter, and living, as I understand, with a Mrs. Taliaferro at or near Williamsburg, it is higly probable he is in that neighbourhood. Not having had him long in possession, I cannot describe his person very exactly—he is a tall man, about 35 years old, large features, bow-legged, and walks a little lame.

The above reward will be paid by me on delivery of said Negro at my house, or Ten Dollars if committed to any jail within the state.

RICHARD BATE.

WINDSOR, October 8, 1797. 6

Prince George, October 16, 1797.

STRAYED or Stolen from the subscriber near Blandford Church, in September last,

A dark Bay Horse,

about 4 feet 10 or 11 inches high, 6 years old next spring, shod all round, a hanging mane and switch tail, both hind feet or fet-locks white, with two black spots in the white of one of them; has been gravelled in one of his fore feet, which is very perceivable; trots and gallops, and works well in a cart. Whoever will deliver the said Horse to me, or give any intelligence so that I get him, shall receive the reward of TEN DOLLARS.

3 WILLIAM CAIN.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the subscriber will present a petition to the next General Assembly of this Commonwealth, at their next session, praying that the boundary line of the town of Petersburg, which now extends "from the north side "of the road that runs on the south side of Pride's "Rate Ground, thence along the said road to "the west end of Banisters lane where it cor-"ners above his Dwelling House, thence due "north to Appomattox river, &c." shall be continued from the said north side of the road in a straight line due north to Appomattox, so as to exclude the whole of the Batterseа Estate.

PATRICK WHITE.

Petersburg, October 2, 1797. (3w.)

BLANK BONDS,
At this Office.

Letters remaining in the Post-Office, Petersburg, Oct 1, 1797.

A.

JOHN ALLEN, saddler. John Angus, Prince-George. Colin Alfriend, care of Christopher M'Connico.

B.

Robert Bristow, Suffex, care of Joseph Harding. Asa Bishop, jun. Mrs. Mary Bland, Mitchell's. Simon Brien. Gurdon Backus. Mr. Burnet. Richard Bacon, Lunenburg. Mr. Basserer. Rev. John Bonner. Mrs. Mary Bull. Peter and John Byzer. Capt. N. Batte, care of Robert Moore. Ben, belonging to Mr. Cole. Wm. Barr.

C.

Littlebury Carter, Dinwiddie. Milbrey Cunningham. Theoderic Chamlefs, Suffex. Monf. Louis Contelau, Lunenburg. John Cook. Frederick Chevalico.

D.

Monf. Boucheri De Dreſent. Batifta Del Veche. Michael Drury. Mrs. Dudgeon. Col. Robert Dickins, N.C. care E. Stott. William De Graffenreidt, Lunenburg. Stephen Davis. Shepherd Davis.

D.

John Dandridge, Prince George. Robert Donald & Co. Joſeph Dell.

E.

Dr. Iſaac Edwards, Dinwiddie. Thomas Epps, Lunenburg.

F.

Daniel Fiſher, Wm. Friend, Oſborne's. John Feagau, care of David Anderſon. James Ferguſon, Oſborne's.

G.

Mons. Gobbe, 2. Richard Kennon, Mecklenburg, care of Gracie and Anderſon. Hugh Gordon. Thomas Goode, Cheſterfield. John or Hugh Gilliland.

H.

Martin Hancock, Charlotte. James Hamilton. Robert Heblethwaite. Major John Hardaway. Dinwiddie. Nathaniel Huſky, Waggon—merchant. Pierre Hucaille. R. Humphreys.

J.

Cornelius Johnſon.

K.

John Kleinhoff, 2, Cheſterfield. Hugh Kelly, Pittſylvania.

L.

James W. Langley, at Dr. Jarretts, Dinwiddie. John Cotton, Prince George, care of Abm. Lee. James Littlejohn. Michael Leonarel.

M.

George M'Farlane. Mons. Marraft. Ebenezer Macgowan, Nottoway. Thomas Meachen, Broadway. Wm. Maſſenburg, Suſſex. Major J. M'Kenney, care of J. Legg. Wingfield or John Maſon, Dinwiddie or Lunenburg. Mynheer De Hr M. Meyert. Miſs Peggy M'Daniel, at John Thweatts. Thomas M'Kenzie, 2.

N.

John Nicholas. Capt. Newley, at Wm. Fraſers.

P.

Mrs. Porter. John Pettus, Lunenburg. John Pettypool, care of Seth Pettypool, Dinwiddie. Wm. Pritchell, Dinwiddie. Henry Preſcott. John Pennington John Philips, Prince George. Wm. Pollard, Coach Painter. John G. Pouiſton, 4.

R.

Rebeckah, at Dr. Hall's. John Robertſon, ſen. Amelia. Theodorick B. Ruffin. Wm. Roſe, care of Mr. M'Neill. Henry Reeſe, Dinwiddie. Joſhua Reeſe, 2. Luke Robins.

S.

Daniel Staniford, care of N. Fitch. Anthony Sydnor, Dinwiddie. Wm. Stevenſon. Wm. and Tho. Squire. Buckner Stith. Col. John Stith, Brunſwick. Charles H. Simmons, 2. John H. Stout, Lunenburg. Wm. Scoquis, Prince George. Henry Shutts, Hatter.

T.

Stephen Temple, Prince George, 2.

V.

George Veale.

W.

Dickey White, Dinwiddie. Watſon, Holl and Co. Wm. Watſon, Nottoway.

J. GRAMMER.

FOR SALE,

A SMAL Land valuable Tract of Military Land, about 12 or 15 miles from Green Court-houſe, Kentucky, and adjoining the the main road from thence to the Cumberland ſettlements. The terms moderate—part caſh, the balance in approved bonds, or property. Apply to the Printer hereof.

Peterſburg, Sept. 18, 1797. tf

The Co-Partnerſhip of

CLARKE & NEBEKER

WAS diſſolved the 10th inſtant, by the death of George Nebeker.—All perſons indebted to the ſaid concern, are requeſted ſ to diſcharge their accounts immediately; and thoſe who have claims againſt them, are deſired to apply for payment, to

WM. CLARKE, Surviving Partner.

Peterſburg, Auguſt 15, 1797. (tf.)

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber, Adminiſtrator of FRANCIS HADDON, deceaſed, anxious to ſettle his adminiſtration, requeſts all perſons having claims againſt ſaid Eſtate to bring them forward, properly authenticated, on or before the firſt day of January next. The Legatees will alſo attend to this notice, as they have been paid upwards of their proportions, or otherwiſe fully paid—If the claimants do not come forward by the time mentioned, this notice will be plead in bar.

ALLEN HADDON, Adm'r.

Peterſburg, September 21, 1797. tf

FOR SALE,

ALL the Lands, Houſes and Lots in the Town of Peterſburg, belonging to Mr. John Tabb.—This property will be ſold altogether, or divided into parcels for the accommodation of purchaſers. As conſiderable portions of the abovementioned property, are ſubject to leaſes of various modifications; and as other portions are ſomewhat detached from each other, it would be difficult to apportion and adjuſt the whole advantageouſly for public ſale. It is therefore deemed moſt adviſeable, to receive propoſitions from thoſe who may chooſe to become purchaſers, deſcribing the particular portions thereof, they reſpectively propoſe to purchaſe; for this purpoſe the ſubſcriber will attend at Peterſburg during the ſitting of the next diſtrict court, from the 18th to the 24th of the next month; during which time if the whole of the property ſhould not be diſpoſed of at private ſale, it will be laid off in as convenient parcels as its peculiar circumſtances will admit, and expoſed to public auction; of which due notice will be given.

As the object of theſe ſales is to anſwer an immediate preſſure, it is expected that a conſiderable portion of the purchaſe money will be paid in hand, or upon conveying the proper titles; although ſome credit will be allowed for ſome portion of the purchaſe money under particular circumſtances.

W. B. GILES, Agent for John Tabb, for the purpoſes mentioned in the premiſes.

Peterſburg, Auguſt 19, 1797.

NOTICE.

THE ſale of the foregoing property, having been unavoidably poſtponed, it is now propoſed to commence it, on the 26th of October, and to continue it from day to day, until the 30th, if the whole of the property ſhould not be ſooner diſpoſed of.

W. B. GILES.

Peterſburg, Sept. 28, 1797.

Peterſburg Bridge Lottery.

Agreeably to an Act of the General Aſſembly, paſſed laſt ſeſſion, for the purpoſe of BUILDING a BRIDGE, making a Cauſeway, and extending Bollingbrook Street to meet Blandford Street—the following SCHEME is propoſed:

		Dollars.
1 Prize of	3000 Dollars	3000
1 ditto of	1000 ditto	1000
2 ditto of	500 ditto	1000
7 ditto of	100 ditto	700
12 ditto of	50 ditto	600
400 ditto of	10 ditto	4000
8 do. laſt drawn	500 ditto	1500
426 Prizes		11800
704 Blanks		
500 Tickets, at 10 Dollars, is		15000
Left for the purpoſes of the Scheme		3200

Tickets may be had at the Poſt Office, at either of the Vendue Offices, or any of the Commiſſioners.

The Prizes will be paid ſo ſoon as the drawing is finiſhed, upon application to Robert Moore. Thoſe Prizes which are not applied for within ſix months after the drawing is finiſhed, will be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the benefit of the Scheme.

CHRISTOPHER M'CONNICO,
JAMES CAMPBELL,
ROBERT BOLLING,
ROBERT MOORE,
EDWARD JEFFERS,
JAMES CURETON,
GEORGE K. TAYLOR,
PETERSON GOODWYN,
ALEXANDER M'RAE,
} Commiſſioners.

Peterſburg, March 18, 1797.

*** A large number of Tickets of the Peterſburg Bridge Lottery being already ſold, the Commiſſioners have very ſanguine reaſons to ſay, the drawing will commence at the Town Courthouſe on Wedneſday the 1ſt of November, being the ſecond day of the Races, and to continue drawing every day until it is finiſhed.

Peterſburg, Sept. 25, 1797.

Charlotte County, Auguſt 8, 1797.

MACK GOODE, Plaintiff,
againſt
JOHN WATKINS, Deft.
} In Chancery.

THE Defendant not having entered his appearance according to the Act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this ſtate:—On the motion of the Plaintiff by his attorney, IT IS ORDERED, that the Defendant do appear here on the firſt Monday in November next, and anſwer the Plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in one of the Virginia Gazettes for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at the front door of Little Roanoake Church in the ſaid county, on ſome day immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the Courthouſe of the ſaid county.

Copy,—Teſte.

(2m.) THOMAS READ, C.

DOGTOR PERKINS's *Patent Metallic Points,*

May be had at the *Printing-Office*, Peterſburg (If applied for ſoon.)

THE numerous evidences of the benefits received and relief afforded, by the application of theſe Points, in Pains, Inflammations, Contractions, &c. are convincing teſtimonials of their efficacy.

May 2, 1797.

NOTICE.

THE Preſident and Directors of the DEEP and HAW RIVER COMPANY, duly conſtituted and appointed agreeable to an Act of Aſſembly paſſed at Raleigh in December laſt, for the purpoſe "of improving the navigation of "Cape Fear River from Averyſborough to the con"fluence of Deep and Haw rivers, and each of the "ſaid rivers as far as the ſame can be effected;"—and which Act empowers the Preſident and Directors of ſaid Company "to agree with any perſon or "perſons to open and improve the navigation of "Cape Fear, Deep and Haw rivers aforeſaid, by "canals, locks or ſluices, from place to place, and "from time to time, upon ſuch terms as they may "think beſt;"—DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that they are now ready and willing to engage with any perſon or perſons who will undertake the opening and improvement of the navigation of the above mentioned rivers. And as the waters in theſe rivers are expected to be low for ſome months, during which the ſituations of the different ſhoals or other obſtructions, can be ſo much better examined, it is particularly requeſted, that whoever has any intention of undertaking the ſaid work will come forward without loſs of time—Undoubted ſecurity will be expected for performance agreeable to contract.

Letters addreſſed to the Preſident of the Company near Pittſborough, Chatham county, North Carolina, will be duly attended to.

JOHN HENDERSON, Preſident.

Pittſborough, Chatham county, N. C, Auguſt 30, 1797. } 6w

John Ellis,

HAVING removed his Store to BOLLINGBROOK STREET, in the Houſe lately occupied by JOHN WILDER, and oppoſite HOLLOWAY & BIRCHETT'S, acquaints his friends and the public, that he has and will continue to keep up a Large and Elegant Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable

European and Eaſt-India

GOODS,

Which he is determined to ſell, on the moſt reaſonable terms, for Caſh or Produce.

Peterſburg, Sept. 7, 1797. tf

Charlotte Court, Auguſt 8, 1797.

George Watkins, Plaintiff.
againſt
Pleaſant Crenſhaw, Abel Jackſon, and Joſiah Jackſon, Defendants.
} In Chancery.

THE Defendant *Joſiah* not having entered his appearance according to the Act of Aſſembly, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this ſtate—On the motion of the Plaintiff by his attorney: *It is Ordered*, that the ſaid Defendant Joſiah do appear here on the firſt Monday in November next, and anſwer the Plaintiff's Bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in one of the Virginia Gazettes for 2 months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at the front door of Aſh Camp Church, in the county aforeſaid, on ſome day immediately after divine ſervice and at the front door of the Courthouſe of the ſaid county.

(2m.) Copy, THOMAS READ, C.

THE Subſcriber, now reſiding in BOLLINGBROOK-STREET, intends to practice PHYSIC in all its departments, both in TOWN and COUNTRY, and will attend on Patients at all Hours.

DAVID WALKER.

Peterſburg, Oct. 18, 1797. (1m)

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be preſented to the next Seſſion of the General Aſſembly, praying an act may be paſſed for the regulation and eſtabliſhment of the ſtreets in the Town of Peterſburg; the completion of the Courthouſe and Jail therein, and the enlargement of the powers of the Common-Hall, with reſpect to taxation.

Peterſburg, Sept. 25, 1797.

NOTICE.

THE co-partnerſhip of Gracie and Anderſon having expired this day, they requeſt thoſe indebted to them, to make as ſpeedy payment as poſſible—all claims againſt the concern will be diſcharged upon adjuſtment.

ARCHIBALD GRACIE.
DANIEL ANDERSON.

Peterſburg, Auguſt 31, 1797. (6t)

THE Subſcribers under the firm of Gracie, Anderſon and Co. commenced buſineſs in the wholeſale line on the firſt inſtant in the brick ſtore near the Market-houſe, lately occupied by Meſſrs. Gracie, Bell and Co. where they are now opening for ſale an extenſive aſſortment of goods ſuitable to the ſeaſon.

ARCHIBALD GRACIE.
DANIEL ANDERSON.
ROBERT WALKER.

Peterſburg, Sept. 26, 1797.

TAKEN UP,

By William Dabbs, jun. at his Plantation on Spring Creek, in Charlotte county, the 18th March 1797, one little RED STEER, crop and ſlit in each ear.

Alſo, one bright BRINDLED STEER, with a crop and ſlit in each ear; their horns ſawed off at the points, with a bell and collor on the brindled ſteer.—Appraiſed to Ten Pounds.

Copy—Teſte,

THOMAS READ, C.

October 16, 1797.

The Subſcriber has for Sale,

The following Articles, viz.

A LARGE quantity of Iriſh Linens, coſt from 9d. to 3s. 4d. ſterling; and Cambricks from 28 to 78s. ſterling per piece, of 7½ yards in ſmall boxes, imported in the ſhip Neutrality; which he will diſpoſe of by the package—alſo about 80 caſks of Liverpool nails. The whole will be ſold low for caſh, or ſix months credit—he has alſo on hand, Weſt-India Rum in hogſheads, Sugar in ditto and barrels, and Coffee; which he will ſell on a credit of 60 days.

PATRICK WHITE.

Peterſburg, October 2, 1797. (6w.)

N. B. The Houſe he lives in is alſo offered for ſale, two pair of elegant young BAY HORSES, well broke to harneſs, and four ſubſtantial WORK HORSES, on a credit of ſix months. P. W.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber, Adminiſtratrix of the eſtate of the late Mr. JOHN RENAUD, intending an abſence of a few months from the ſtate, requeſts all thoſe who may have claims againſt ſaid eſtate, unexhibited at the time of her departure, to lodge the ſame, properly authenticated, with CHARLES STIMPSON, Old Street.

AREANEA RENAUD.

Peterſburg, Sept. 7, 1797. 8w

Thirty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the ſervice of the ſubſcriber, on the 19th inſtant, a Negro Man by the name of DICK, about 25 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, by trade a carpenter, and is a lively briſk workman. His countenance is very good—When ſpoken to, he converſes with eaſe and confidence, and is pretty ſagacious. I purchaſed the ſaid fellow laſt fall of Mr. Dabney Minor, in whoſe name he has been twice advertiſed in the Richmond news-papers. During his laſt runaway trip (laſt ſummer) he was employed for a conſiderable length of time, by ſome perſon near Dumfries, from which circumſtance, I conjecture, he has taken another northern route. I forwarn all perſons from giving him employment, of any kind whatever; and maſters of veſſels, or others, from carrying him out of this ſtate. The above reward will be given if he is taken within the confines of this city; and an additional ſum, in proportion to the diſtance he may be brought, or the trouble and expence the apprehender may be at in bringing him to this place.

AUG. DAVIS.

N. B. His apparel was of the uſual negro kind, but he had more clothes than is cuſtomary for them to poſſeſs. A. D.

Richmond, June 21, 1797.

John & William Bell,

Have juſt received, their

SPRING ASSORTMENT,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING

GOODS,

LUSTRINGS, China and Satin Ribbons, Silk Hoſe and Gloves, Silk and Muſlin Shawls, Muſlins of every diſcription, Callicoes, Chintzes and Ginghams, Morocco, Kid and Stuff Slippers—Plumes, Oſtrich Feathers, Fans, Umbrellas, Hats, Dimities, Muſlinetts, White and Coloured Gloves, Table and Tea China, Hyſon, Hyſon ſkin and Imperial Teas, with a variety of articles in the Grocery line.

N. B. A few Copper STILLS, and FAN-MILLS.

Peterſburg, June 12, 1797. (ep tf.)

D. MACKENZIE,

Has FOR SALE,

Next door to the POST OFFICE,

Brown and Loaf SUGAR, in Hogſheads and Barrels.
Green COFFEE, in Barrels and Bags.
3d and 4th proof ANTIGUA RUM.
SHERRY and TENERIFFE WINE.
Apple BRANDY.
SOUCHONG and IMPERIAL TEAS, of excellent quality.
Black PEPPER, in Bags.

BALTIMORE and PHILADELPHIA

BA-I ON.

WINDOW GLASS, 8 & 10, 10 & 12.

Peterſburg, Auguſt 17, 1797. (ep tf.)

☞ The Printer hereof having experienced great inconvenience from the delinquency of *ſome* of his ſubſcribers, and the advanced price upon paper and every other article uſed in the line of his buſineſs, rendering it neceſſary that he ſhould repeat his application for payment—*again* requeſts all thoſe who are indebted to him for more than two years Newſpapers to ſettle their accounts. It appears the accounts ſtand open more from inattention from the ſmallneſs of the demands, than incapacity in the parties to ſettle them. The Printer however flatters himſelf that his delinquent ſubſcribers will pay due regard to this application, and that they will conſider, that though their accounts are ſmall, yet they are of conſequence to him in the ſupport of his buſineſs.

*** *Subſcribers* to the Works of the celebrated THOMAS PAINE are informed, that the Books are at the PRINTING OFFICE, and ready to be delivered when called for.